

Its Industries
Attractions
AND
Surroundings

Picturesque
Gardiner

1849 - OUR SEMI-CENTENNIAL - 1899





Acc. 2014-39



THE
CITY OF GARDINER,

MAINE, U. S. A.

ITS WATER POWER, INDUSTRIES, WATER FRONT, PICTURESQUE AVENUES,
ATTRACTIONS AND SURROUNDINGS.

ILLUSTRATED.

PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF THE CITY
BY THE
BOARD OF TRADE.

1896.

THE LAKESIDE PRESS, ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

F 29
105837
18962

D. C. 974.1 G23
Ac. No. 32/
Sh. No.





BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF GARDINER.

Introductory.



THE footlights are burning, the bell is rung, the curtain rises. Enter the Gardiner Board of Trade, salutes all present with its most ceremonious bow, and addresses them thus:

Ladies and Gentlemen: In presenting for the first time our new and wonderful panorama to this large and intelligent audience, some words of comment and explanation may not seem misplaced. If any of you would like to know why we are here, we can easily satisfy his curiosity. It is that you may learn something about Gardiner, a city which we love, whose prosperity we are anxious to promote, and in whose future we firmly believe.

Yes, ladies and gentlemen, we want you to see Gardiner, and to see it as it is. Here we show you our dams, our mills, our wharves, our factories, our streets, our stores, our dwellings, our public buildings, with here and there a bit of forest, or lake, or stream, or waterfall, so that you may perceive in what a lovely frame the picture of our life is set. Here is no concealment and no deception. The painter's cunning hand may hide deformity, may enhance loveliness, may flatter ugliness into beauty. But when God's sunlight is the portrayer, woe betide the mean and the unsightly, for none of their repulsive features shall fail to be reproduced.

So, if you behold upon our canvas anything to criticise or condemn, give us credit at least for our honesty. We have not tried to represent things other than they are. We do not claim to have yet reached perfection. How can you expect us to have done so, ladies and gentlemen, without your advice and co-operation?

If, in this panorama of our daily life, business appears to predominate over more quiet scenes, that is only indicative of the character of our people. There are no idlers among us. Everybody is trying to make the wheels go faster, and to hasten the time when the census-taker shall find our present population multiplied by five.

Do not infer from this, dear friends, that residence in our city means unpleasant proximity to the din and dust of machinery. Nature has been kind to us in the matter of topography. She has said to us: Plant with your stores and workshops, the haunts of trade and toil, the shores of your two rivers, the Cobbossee and the Kennebec. I have made them broad and level for that express purpose. But that your dwellings may be quiet and secluded, I have provided for you wide plateaus, which shall overlook the hive of your industries, and which shall never be invaded by their noise and grime.

And now, why do we take pains to exhibit to the world — of which you, ladies and gentlemen, constitute the most important part — these common and familiar scenes? We are not wholly disinterested. This is not a scheme of pure benevolence. Although we ask no admission to our show, we hope to find some profit in it. For, after you have witnessed our exhibition, we trust that some of you will desire to see the substance of which we show you only the shadow, that others, having seen a part, will be satisfied only with beholding the whole; and that of



"THE COLISEUM," LARGEST CONVENTION HALL AND FAIR BUILDING IN MAINE.—OWNED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

these, more or less will be tempted to cast their lot with us, and help us in our journey towards prosperity with their hands, their counsel, and their purses.

Yes, kind friends, we invite you one and all to visit us. Come to us, manufacturer, and see if a part of our unused water power is not just what you want to drive your wheels. Come to us, capitalist, and compare our inducements with those of distant and hazardous fields. Come to us, men of push and enterprise, and reveal to us the value of our undeveloped resources. Come to us, men of thought and study, and spread before us the fruits of your researches and reflections. And if some of you are bound to other posts of labor by ties which you find it impossible to sever, we still say to you, come to us, if only for a few summer or autumn weeks, and look for yourselves on our wealth of natural scenery, and breathe our pure and invigorating air, and see if you do not return to your labors refreshed, strengthened, and inspired.

But we must detain you no longer. The showman is getting impatient. Let the canvas move, Edward, and show to these good people, so far as photographer's and engraver's art can reveal them, some of the beauties and attractions of one of the most beautiful and attractive spots on earth—GARDINER.

THE GARDINER BOARD OF TRADE.

.....
OFFICERS OF GARDINER BOARD OF TRADE, 1895.

President, A. W. McCAUSLAND.

Vice-Presidents, WESTON LEWIS, JOHN MILTON.

Executive Committee, F. E. BOSTON, JAS. WALKER, FREDERICK DANFORTH, J. S. MAXCY.

Treasurer, HENRY S. WEBSTER. *Secretary*, SIDNEY G. DECKER.

Committee on Publication of Picturesque Gardiner, A. W. McCAUSLAND, HENRY G. BARKER, G. D. LIBBY, W. C. ATKINS.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Manufactures and Real Estate,

JAS. WALKER,
W. E. MAXCY,
J. W. LASH.

Public Improvements,

W. F. STUDLEY,
W. A. MORSE,
E. S. LINCOLN.

Entertainment,

GEO. L. TYLER,
W. C. ATKINS,
GEO. BROWN, JR.

Finances,

HENRY FARRINGTON,
N. C. BARSTOW,
W. G. ELLIS.

Railroads and Steamboats,

P. H. WINSLOW,
A. C. HARLOW,
H. A. FULLER.

Insurance and Taxes,

O. B. CLASON,
A. DAVENPORT,
H. G. BARKER.



THE MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD FREIGHT YARDS AND RIVER FRONT.

The City of Gardiner.



ARDINER was founded in the year 1754 by Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, who was born in Rhode Island, in the year 1707. If the Dr. Gardiner of 1754 could awaken from his peaceful sleep and view again the beautiful city which bears his name, and with such honor to him; if he could walk the avenues and streets which display so much beauty; if he could look upon our numerous churches and institutions of learning; if he could hear the buzz of the mill saws, the screech of the locomotive and steamboat whistles, and gaze upon the substantial business structures and handsome residences, he would doubtless feel a glow of pride and satisfaction at the success and development of the city which his energy and industry had founded.

This city, beautifully situated in the valley of the historic Kennebec, received its charter in the year 1849. It is one of the best paying stations on the Maine Central Railroad, and its position at the head of deep-water navigation, on the Kennebec River, its central location, with a population of 15,000 within a radius of five miles, make it one of the most desirable cities in Maine in which to live and do business. The reputation of its business men and manufacturers is a very enviable one, and no city in New England can produce more real hustlers than can be found here, as was clearly demonstrated in the recent fair and carnival held in May, 1895, an undertaking which, for originality and enterprise, has not been excelled in this section of the country.

The original selection of this location for the town was undoubtedly due to the excellent water power of the Cobbosseecontee Stream (see page 68), upon which may be seen a score or more of mills and manufactories, employing hundreds of hands and furnishing food and clothing to a large number of families. Here may be seen three large paper mills, a woolen mill, saw mills, and other industries (see page 33) in great numbers, all doing a gratifying amount of business. The first saw and grist mill was erected in 1760 and 1761, on dam No. 1, by Dr. Gardiner, and the first paper mill was built in 1806. Such steady and healthy growth has marked the progress of our various industries that to-day the price paid for erecting and equipping one of our present paper mills would exceed the whole valuation of the town when the first saw mill was erected.

Gardiner has numbered among her citizens many well-known writers, musicians, and men of acknowledged standing in the political, religious, and social world. The numerous societies (see page 67) for the cultivation of literary and musical talent are always well attended and admittance to them is esteemed of much importance. The people are noted for their hospitality and in refinement and intellectuality are not to be exceeded by any New England community.

The Common, so called, is located in the central part of the city. It covers about five acres of ground, and around it are grouped three of the churches and a large number of residences. It contains the soldiers' monument, and one of the finest fountains in the state, representing Neptune, god of the sea. This fountain was presented to the city a short time ago by Mrs. Susan C. Palmer, as a memorial of her husband, Dr. Gideon Stinson Palmer. (See page 16).

Gardiner's churches are worthy representatives of the several denominations whose doctrines they teach. (See page 61.) Nearly all have fine sites and are pleasant places of worship. A large per cent. of Gardiner's residents are church going people and the services at the various churches are largely attended.

The daily line of steamers to Boston (see page 53) in the summer furnishes a delightful means of conveyance and also makes the freight rates very low. During the summer months hundreds of visitors pay their respects to Gardiner and find numberless attractions in excursions to the islands, Togus (see page 56), and up the Cobbossee Stream (see page 80). Two boats are run to the mouth of the river and the islands every day in the season, and many of our people have built summer cottages on the islands, where they entertain their less fortunate friends from the city.

The large amount of deposit in the banks (see page 63), and the many subscribers to the Loan and Building Association, speak better than anything else for the enterprise and thrift of the laboring classes, and it may well be said that no better class of laboring men can be found in any city in our state.

The City of Gardiner is one of the most beautiful and healthy cities in America and, being situated on high land, its natural drainage is unsurpassed. From its high elevations a magnificent view can be had of the surrounding towns and up the river for the distance of a mile or more. The streets and avenues are lined with beautiful shade trees and hedges. The city has very pure water, and plenty of it, coming from the Cobbossee. (See page 88.) The climate is excellent and there are very few days in any season that are uncomfortable.

Electric and steam cars will take one to the state capital every half hour in the day, where many places of beauty and interest may be seen. The city is lighted with electric lights and the principal streets are paved. Water Street presents one of the busiest scenes to be found in any city in the state. (See pages 10 and 11.)

Being surrounded as we are with small villages and a thickly settled country, and with the advantages already set forth, we are in a position to call in a large country trade, that with the enterprising merchants found with us, gives an unusually large trade in addition to our own needs. This should not be lost sight of by those who may be intending to locate with us, for where merchants are numerous and competition brisk, there is where the people like to be. We have stores in all branches that compare well with the largest cities and no article in ordinary living should be found wanting.

No one should complain with our news facilities and ways of rapid communication with the world. We have our home daily, *The Reporter-Journal*, also the weekly, and *The Weekly Herald*, all well-managed and up-to-date papers. *The Augusta Daily Journal* is in the hands of our people at 7 o'clock a. m., and all Boston papers early in the afternoon, with *The Lewiston Evening Journal* early in the evening.

The Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies each have well-managed offices, and the New England Telephone Company connect us by long-distance telephone with all parts of the country, besides having on their local circuit 125 subscribers, to which is added Hallowell and Augusta, with free connection.

We have four mails per day to all points, and letters mailed here at night are in Boston early the following morning, and at New York but a few hours later.



DEPOT SQUARE AND ELECTRIC CAR STATION, FROM WATER STREET.



WATER STREET, LOOKING UP FROM CHURCH AND MAIN.



WATER STREET, LOOKING DOWN FROM MAIN AND CHURCH.



OVERLOOKING DAM NO. 1 AND LOWER WATER STREET FROM HIGHLAND AVENUE.



BELOW DAM NO. 2, FROM HIGHLAND AVENUE.



LUMBER YARDS AND INDUSTRIES OF DAM NO 3, FROM NEAL STREET.



INDUSTRIES ON DAM NO. 2, FROM NEAL STREET.



ON THE COMMON. "THE PALMER FOUNTAIN."



ON THE COMMON, LOOKING TOWARDS BRUNSWICK AVENUE.



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT ON THE COMMON.



A GROUP OF GARDINER RESIDENCES.



BRUNSWICK AVENUE AND CENTRAL STREET.



Oak Grove Cemetery





RIVER AVENUE, LOOKING UP FROM NEAR ICE HOUSES.



RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM AND CELEBRATED HORSE "HALEY," 2.17.



PLEASANT STREET, FROM CHURCH TO SCHOOL.



HIGHLAND AVENUE, LOOKING DOWN FROM AUTUMN STREET.



MAIN AVENUE, LOOKING DOWN FROM FARMINGDALE.



VIEWS ON PINE TREE STOCK FARM.



PICTURESQUE VIEW AT SOUTH GARDINER, LOOKING UP FROM SAWYER'S HILL.



LOOKING DOWN THE KENNEBEC, AT SOUTH GARDINER.



RIVER AVENUE AND KENNEBEC RIVER, FROM NEAR RICHARDS' LANDING.



LOOKING UP THE KENNEBEC FROM THE GARDINER AND RANDOLPH BRIDGE.



STEARNS STEAMER



STEARNS STEAMER



AT OUR WATER FRONT, ARRIVAL OF BOSTON STEAMER.

Our Industries.



OUR variety of industries Gardiner ranks with the leading cities of the state, and from this variety comes the unusual prosperity of our citizens, for while many less favored cities that depend on a single staple industry, find that with its stoppage labor is at a stand-still, we, with our great variety, only feel dull times in a partial way, as when one line is slow others are usually brisk.

The lumber business, which dates back to the earliest days when people traveled by a spotted line through the woods, long ago gave to Gardiner the name of the Lumber City of the Kennebec, and to-day it is our chief industry — the mills in our city and immediate vicinity having a capacity of about 60,000,000 feet per year. Massachusetts, New York, and the coast cities between, are our market, with a good demand at home from our wood-working shops in the manufacture of furniture, sash, door, and house building fittings, bed slat and handle makers, etc. See pages 38-41.

With the lumber business there came to us, early in our history, the paper business, and to-day we feel proud in showing visitors the most perfectly fitted paper mills in the country, illustrations of which may be found in this book.

The ice business, also one of our great industries, is described and illustrated. See pages 42-51.

A well regulated woolen mill finds a ready market and often runs over-time to supply its orders.

In the iron department we can compare well with many larger cities, and in our three large iron-working shops can be shown a grade and variety of work that has a reputation not only in our own state but far beyond.

With us may be found manufactures of all kinds of mill work, with facilities for the most rapid repairs. Water wheel gears planed and fitted, shafting, ice chains and machinery, axles, axes, heavy and light castings, electric car anti-friction bearings, etc., etc. So well are our iron-workers fitted for work that, with their expert mechanics and knowledge of work, one can feel assured that in Gardiner may be found fittings and repairs for any industry that may locate with us. It is the pride of our city that no mill or machine need lay idle for want of prompt repair. When this point is considered it goes a great way in helping the manufacturer to locate to his advantage.

There has lately been added to our numerous specialties a new industry in the manufacture of pedryoid, a substitute for leather for inner soles, counters, and heels of shoes, as well as various other uses to which it is well adapted, and it promises a revolution in many uses of leather.

Gardiner as a coal station and distributing point needs the attention of those interested in the use of heat and steam. Being in the heart of the great ice fields, which demand hundreds of vessels for transportation, brings to our doors coal at the lowest possible freight, it many times being sought after for ballast, as our ice goes where coal comes from and no other freight is offered. Hence we are able to land coal at our furnace or fireside much below the price paid by many other cities although they may be nearer the market. We enjoy the competition of three large coal companies who handle upwards of 25,000 tons, besides the many thousands transferred by the railroads and manufacturers. What is said of coal holds good of any other article used in quantities.



PAPER MILLS OF S. D. WARREN & CO., ON DAM NO. 6.

Our Paper Mills.

S. D. Warren & Co.,

OWN dams No. 6 and 7, and manufacture book and magazine paper of the finest quality. On page 34 we give an illustration of their "Cobsecook" Mills, located on dam No. 6, which is one of the most substantial and handy fitted plants to be found in the state. On dam No. 7 is located the old Richards Mills, now idle, but soon to be rebuilt, we trust. At Cumberland Mills this Company own the largest mill, under one roof, there is in the world, which speaks much for the quality of goods and business methods of the firm. The paper from which this book was made was manufactured by them and is a sample of their extra heavy quality of coated paper. Their interest in our city is shown by the liberal gifts and encouraging words spoken in all public affairs.



PAPER MACHINE ROOM OF THE HOLLINGSWORTH & WHITNEY CO.

The Hollingsworth & Whitney Co.

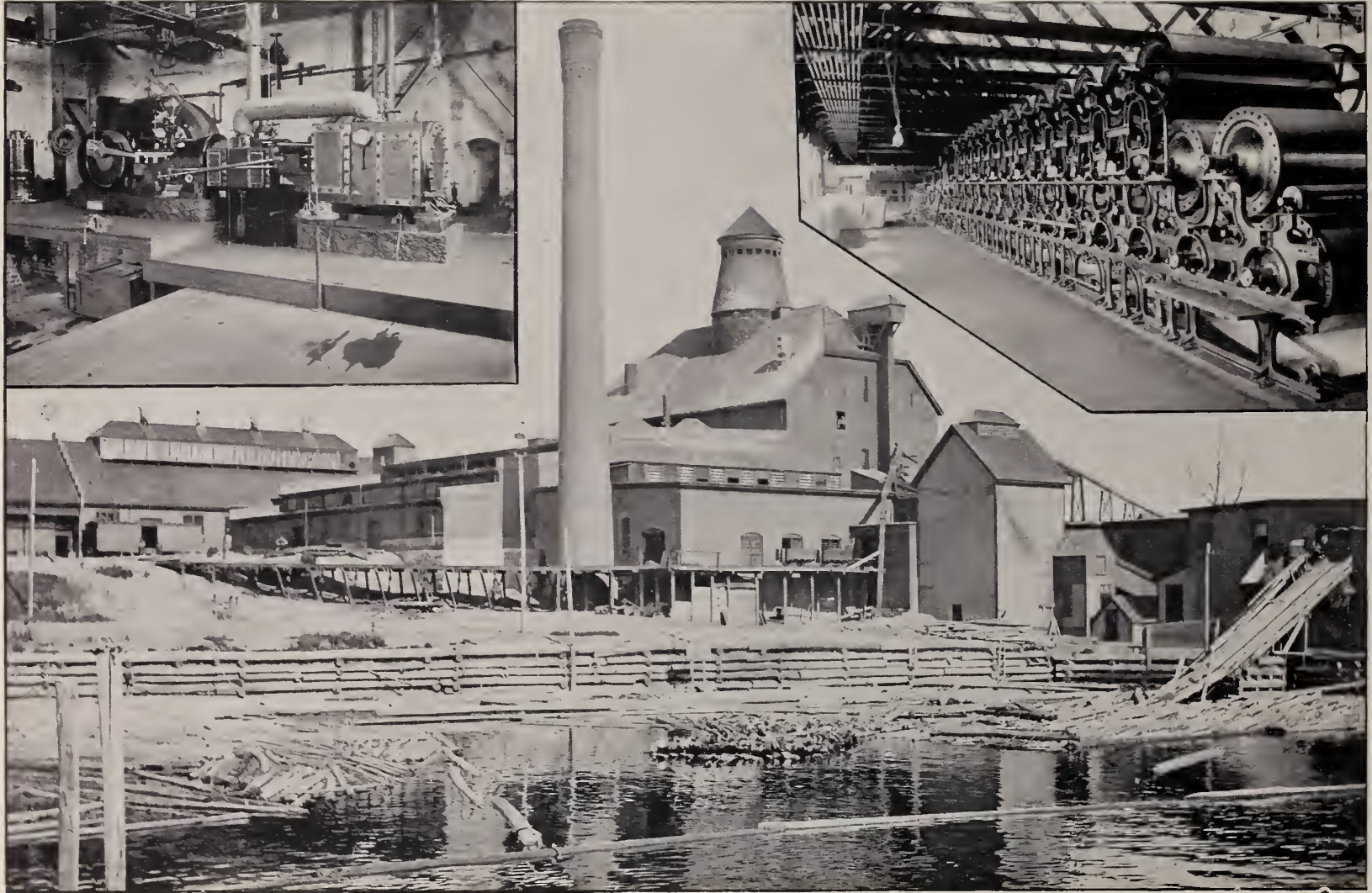
THIS Company own and occupy dams No. 4 and 5 with their Mills "Cobbossee" and "Aroostook," in which they make manilla paper of the finest quality. Both mills are well arranged and up to date in all parts. They are, we believe, the original makers of this kind of paper, and in point of improvements and quality keep well ahead of all others in their line. They have lately completed at Winslow one of the largest plants in the state, having an output of sixty tons of ground pulp and fifty tons paper per day. Our illustration on page 37 shows their mills in this city as they appeared in the early part of 1895, since which time large additions have been made.

This Company also is on our list of generous contributors, and many favors placed to their credit show their interest in Gardiner to be on the right side.

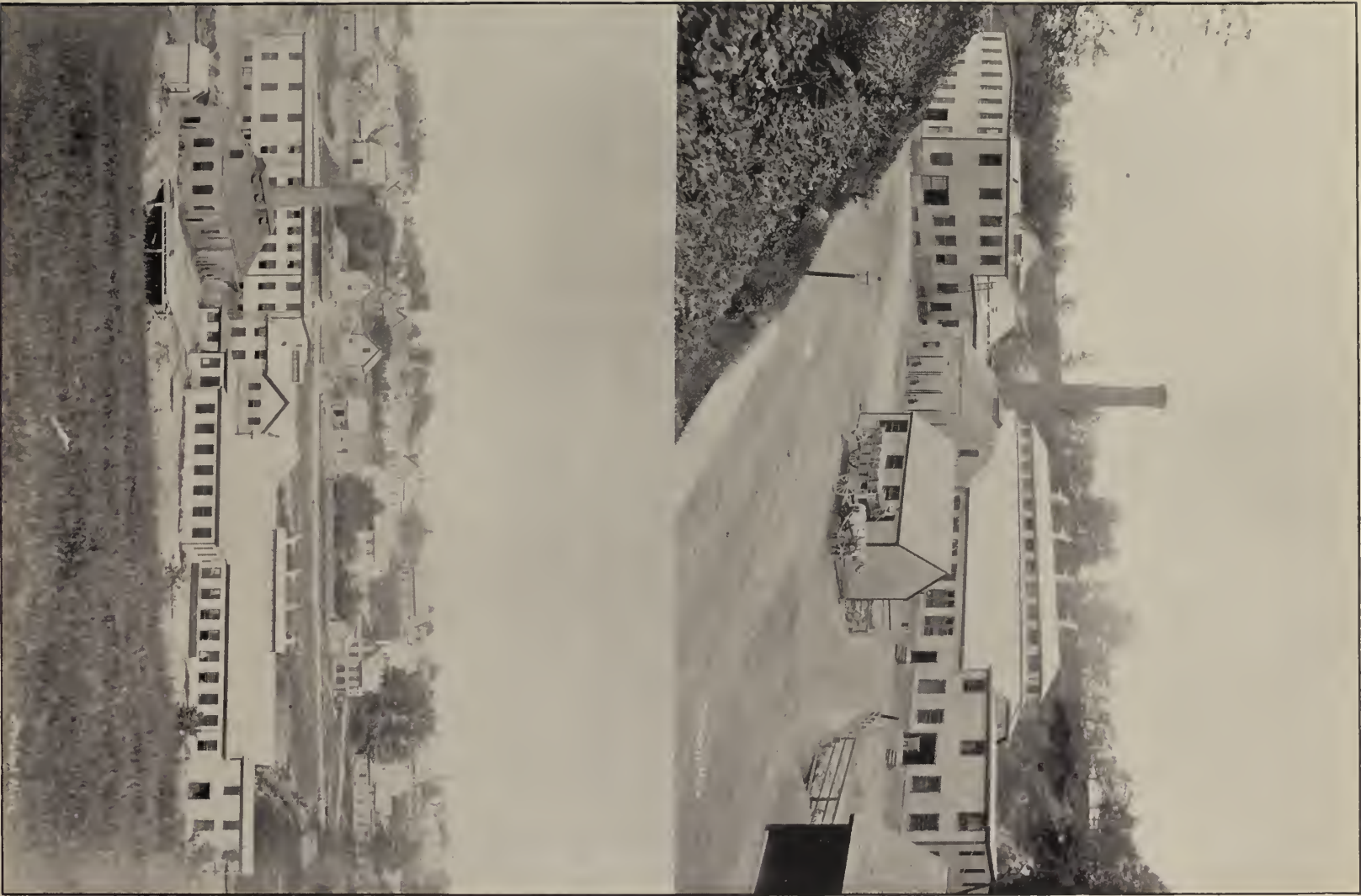
The Richards Paper Co.

ON the banks of the Kennebec at South Gardiner, and near the lumber mills of the South Gardiner Lumber Co., is located the Sulphite Pulp Mills of this Company, an illustration of which will be found on page 36. This plant was built in 1884 to replace the one burned the year previous, and contains all the improved methods in producing this material that now go into the making of the better qualities of paper.

The paper industry is a valuable one to our city both in employment of labor and as our largest tax payers.



THE RICHARDS PAPER CO.'S SULPHITE PULP MILLS, SOUTH GARDINER.



PAPER MILLS, "ARROOSTOOK" AND "COBOSSEE" OF THE HOLLINGSWORTH & WHITNEY PAPER CO., DAMS NO. 4 AND 5.



MILLS OF THE SOUTH GARDINER LUMBER COMPANY.

Our Lumber Mills.

GARDINER, as the lumber city of the Kennebec, manufactures and sends to market spruce, pine, and cedar lumber of a quality equal to that produced by any mill from the forests of Maine.

The mills of the South Gardiner Lumber Co. (see page 38) have a capacity of nearly 100,000 feet per day. Our other mills are the Lawrence Bros. Co., H. W. Jewett & Co., Joshua Gray & Sons, and R. T. Hayes & Co., of the city proper, while we have the Putnam & Closson and O. H. Moulton, in Randolph, opposite Gardiner, to which should be added the plant of G. A. & C. M. Phillips, of Farmingdale, but one mile from our post-office, who are now at work on one of the most complete and up-to-date mills in our state.



PILING LOGS AT J. GRAY & SON'S MILL.

The immense amount of work required in cutting the logs in the forests, hundreds of miles up the Kennebec and its branches and even from the west branch of the Penobscot, working them down the streams, lakes and ponds to the river, thence to the booms at Hallowell, sorting, collecting, and rafting to the various mills requires an army of men and skilled management, while the great piles (see page 41) required for the early spring use adds still more to the work required before the saws of the mills have their turn in cutting into the many kinds of lumber for the markets.

Many mills, owing to the convenience of deep water shipment, use steam for their motive power, and in the early days, with the crude engines and boilers, found much difficulty making steam. Besides using the slabs, edgings, and sawdust, they were obliged to cut and haul to their mills large quantities of wood which had to be well dried and used to help burn the green waste, while now, with the improved methods at hand, they are able to cut their slabs into the demands of the market, supply our ice companies and others with sawdust and still have a surplus of waste that must be disposed of in special fuel burners.

In the latest improved mills the band saw has taken the place of the rotary, gang, muley, and up and down saws, making a great saving of stock and power by use of its thin blade. This and other improve-

ments have brought about much saving of stock and labor in the production of lumber from the log.

Timber, building lumber, boards, clapboards, shingles, pickets, bed slats, handle stock, laths, etc., are all cut in the rough and such as required is taken to planing mills and fitted for use, so that to-day nothing of value escapes the eagle eye of the watchful manufacturers.



THE MILL POND, BELOW DAM NO. 1, AND H. W. JEWETT & CO.'S MILLS.



42,000 LOGS PILED FOR WINTER USE IN THE MILL POND, BELOW DAM NO. 1.

Our Ice Business.



OR purity and the other qualities which contribute to the public health and comfort during the depressing heat of our American summers, the ice cut from the crystal waters of the Kennebec River enjoys a world-wide fame, whilst the city of Gardiner has long years been recognized as the centre of the great ice industry which has gradually developed along its rocky and grassy banks. Its history is quite an interesting and important one in connection with the industrial and commercial progress of our great state.

The first ice shipped from the Kennebec, as far as we have any record, was cut in front of this city in 1826, being placed on board the brig "Orion," owned here, and which had been hauled up to this port for winter quarters in that year. It was a pure speculation without special inducement, as the owners, the following spring, proceeded along the coast until the vessel reached Baltimore, where the whole cargo was sold for \$700. This was the only transaction of the kind that season, but it was the foundation of a vast business to follow. To-day the largest and most convenient ice-houses in the world line both banks of the Kennebec, several having a storage capacity of over 50,000 tons under a single roof. The total storage capacity of the river at the present time is fully 1,500,000 tons. The average harvest now housed, marketed as on the old brig "Orion," would be valued at \$2,000,000, a striking contrast with the result in 1826, when Baltimore purchased the entire output of the Kennebec River for \$700.

The illustrations which accompany this brief sketch of the ice trade at this point is quite a new feature, covering a wide expanse of attractive scenery. Our engravings show the Kennebec Valley, both open and closed to navigation; the large white ice-houses along its banks, the schooners and barges, varying in capacity from 500 to 2,000 tons; the steamers, tugs, and lighters employed for various purposes, and the actual scenes of labor along the river and in winter on the ice fields.

These cannot fail to make an interesting group of pictures, even to people outside of our immediate vicinage, as well as to our citizens.

The pioneers in the ice business of this district deserve special mention as public benefactors. Among the early ones were Tudor, Tiffany, Page, and Cheesman, all of whom have passed away. These were succeeded at intervals by the leading ice dealers of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and all having their headquarters at Gardiner. The first company to follow Cheesman and take part in his enterprises was the Knickerbocker Ice Company, of Philadelphia, which purchased a house from him in 1868. This company has since become the largest operators in the state, handling last season about 500,000 tons. The Knickerbocker Company was quickly followed by the Charles Russell Ice Company, the Cochran-Oler Ice Company, Independent Ice Company, Great Falls Ice Company, Haynes & DeWitt Ice Company, Eben D. Haley, A. Rich, and a few years later the Morse Ice Company, Consumers' Ice Company, and Morrell & McCausland. All these have permanent establishments on the river, and do business here every year. But there are many others who are governed by the conditions and prospects of the market, and cut and sell from stacks to the regular dealers at large profits. Those early in this branch were William S. Grant, Samuel E. Marshall, G. A. Colburn, Arthur Berry, C. A. and J. D. White, Ira D. Sturgess, Geo. E. Weeks, N. O. Mitchell, J. C. Atkins. Of late years their places have been taken by David Dennis, S. N. Maxcy, S. B. McCausland, D. Frank Page, Weston Lewis, George N. Lawrence, A. G. Chase, and many others. The ice shipping business, however, has shown a steady growth since 1868.



ICE CUTTING AT THE KNICKERBOCKER SMITHTOWN HOUSES.



KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.'S SMITHTOWN AND ICEBORO HOUSES—CAPACITY 125,000 TONS.



KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.'S RANDOLPH AND CHELSEA PLANTS—CAPACITY 60,000 TONS.



VIEW OF COMMERCIAL ICE CO.'S PLANT—CAPACITY 50,000 TONS. E. D. HALEY, PRESIDENT.



VIEW OF E. D. HALEY'S ICE PLANT.



COCHRAN - OLER ICE CO.—CAPACITY 175,000 TONS.



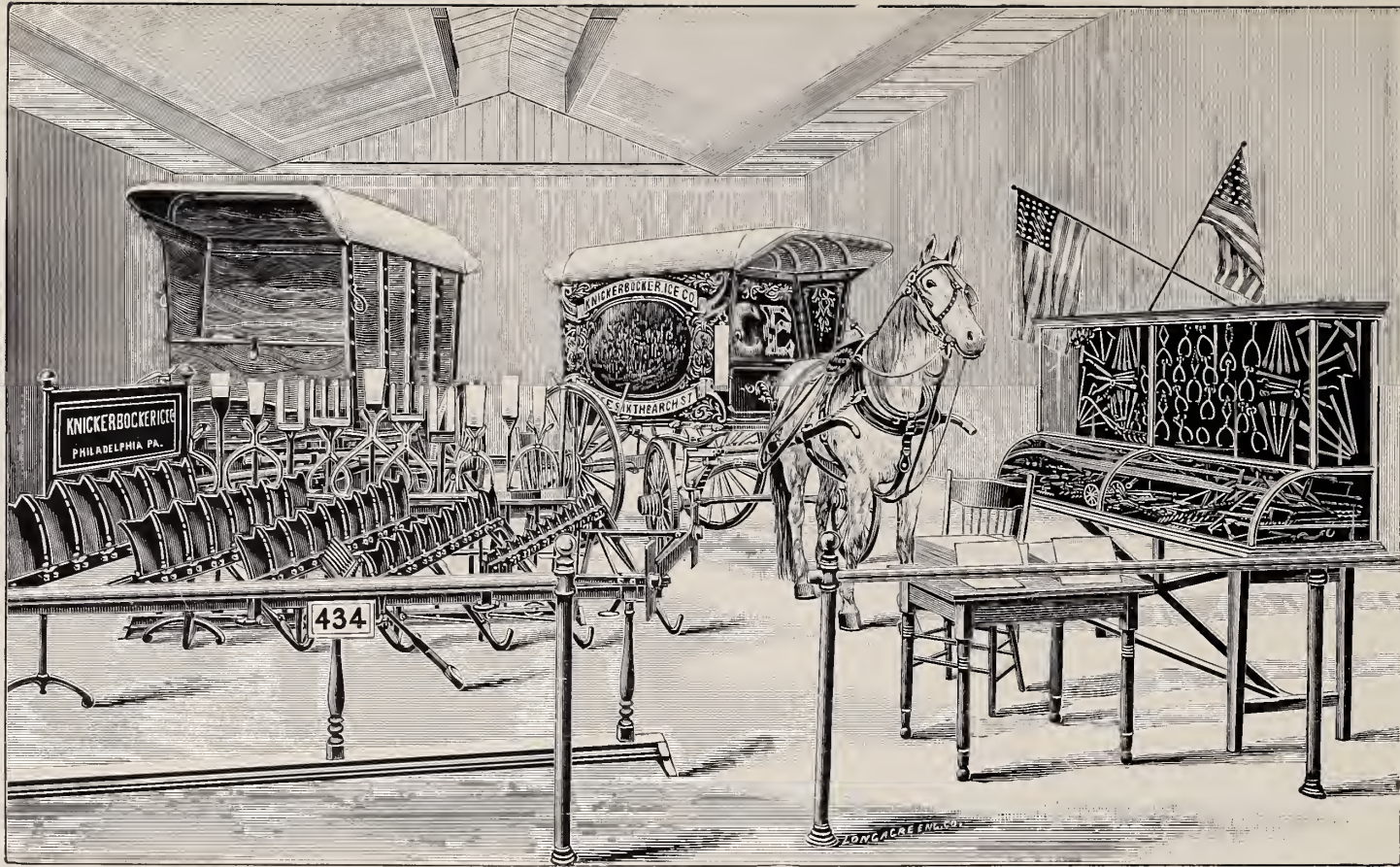
GREAT FALLS, "GREEN'S LEDGES" ICE HOUSES—CAPACITY 35,000 TONS.



GREAT FALLS, SOUTH GARDINER, ICE INDUSTRY—CAPACITY 40,000 TONS.



ICE HOUSES AND RIVER FRONT OF THE INDEPENDENT ICE CO.—CAPACITY 70,000 TONS.



OUR EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, 1893.

Knickerbocker Ice Company.

THE Knickerbocker Ice Company of Philadelphia was established in 1832, and incorporated in 1864, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000. Its present President is D. W. Hunt, who is well known, especially throughout the State, owing to his long connection with the company and through it with Maine's ice industry. They have thirteen large properties on the river and coast, four of which we illustrate from photographs taken expressly for this work, namely, "Chelsea," "Randolph," "Smithtown," and "Iceboro," which are among the finest ice properties on the river. See pages 44 and 45. The width and depth of the river at Smithtown, opposite Gardiner, makes this front a valuable harbor and safe anchorage for the heaviest crafts. It is not unusual during the busy season to see thirty vessels in this and the Gardiner harbor awaiting and their experience in the business enabling them to judge of the merits of such products before they are placed on the market for sale. This department has been very successful, the demands for their products having rendered repeated enlargements of their manufactory necessary, it is now the largest and best equipped establishment for such purpose in the world. Their merits have been officially recognized by being awarded premiums at all competitive expositions, including the Centennial in 1876. At the World's Columbian Fair, in Chicago, their two exhibits of wagons and tools attracted much attention and were awarded medals for excellence. We give here a cut of these exhibits taken from a photograph at the time.

Our Ice Companies. (Continued.)

The Great Falls Ice Company. This Company was incorporated in 1864, being the oldest at the National Capital. First came to Gardiner in 1874 for a small quantity of ice. Since that time, their demand for Kennebec ice has been such as to enable them to enlarge their capacity to 75,000 tons. The "Green's Ledges" houses 35,000 and the Gardiner houses 40,000 tons capacity. Both of which places we show fine illustrations. At the former place plans are made for a new and enlarged plant, already the grading is nearly completed; the latter house being recently erected and the most complete in Maine. (See page 48).

Independent Ice Company. The Independent Ice Company was the first Company to ship Kennebec ice to the National Capital. It was organized in 1872. Its sales that year were about 8,000 tons, and the steadily increasing demand since that time made it necessary to enlarge the storage capacity on the Kennebec River, Maine, yearly, until now its plant at Pittston alone has reached 70,000 tons. This large increased consumption attests to the purity and lasting qualities of Kennebec ice, which has no equal. (See page 49).

Cochran-Oler Ice Company. The Cochran-Oler Ice Company, of Baltimore, was incorporated in 1884, with a capital stock of \$600,000; it being the outgrowth of two old and reliable ice dealers, Messrs. Cochran & Co. and Oler & Co. The former began business in 1837, and the latter in 1840. Both came to Gardiner early in the seventies and established ice plants, since which time additions and improvements have been added to keep the Company "up to date" in their growing industry.

Wm. H. Oler was the first president and died in 1889, Woodward Abrahams was second president and died in 1892, James E. Cochran was third president and died in 1893. These three gentlemen were the pioneers of the ice trade of Baltimore City, all lived to a good old age and were well known in Maine ice circles.

The present officers are Wesley M. Oler, President; W. W. Abrahams, Vice-President and Secretary; Henry H. Head, Treasurer; James W. Cochran, General Manager; B. F. Cover, Superintendent of Live and Rolling Stock; W. George Ford, Superintendent of Routes and Supply; Edward H. Barker, Superintendent in Maine.

Next to the Knickerbocker Ice Company they are the largest shippers of Kennebec ice.

The fine illustrations which we present of "Cedar Grove," "Berry," and "Hathorne" houses, property of this Company, have a storage capacity of 175,000 tons of ice. With the beautiful Kennebec and attractive up-land scenery, together with the large schooners and steamers, show this location among the most pleasant and convenient in Maine. (See page 47).

The Haley and Consumers Ice Plants. These two Companies, although under different names and having a market far apart (the Consumers being at Philadelphia and the Haley at Richmond, Va.), are both under the management of Mr. E. D. Haley, who, with his competent superintendents, keep them well up to date in the details of modern ice cutting, and the product of their houses has a well established reputation. Situated at the south end of our city and near Nahumkeag Island they have well sheltered fields from which to cultivate their crop, and are always sure of a good supply.

The crooked and shoal channel of the Kennebec, called the "Sands," is between these plants and passengers on steamers find one of the fine picturesque views of the river when passing this point. (See page 46).

Our Steamboat Service.



GARDINER'S water connection with the seaboard and Boston by steamers is of the best, and consists of a fleet of first-class steamers fitted for all service.

The Kennebec & Boston Steamboat Company's steamers "Kennebec" and "Sagadahoc," fitted with all modern improvements, and under the care of well-known and popular lists of officers and crew, form a daily line to Boston during the summer season unsurpassed on this coast.

Leaving Boston at 6 p. m., passengers are at the Gardiner wharf early the following morning, having enjoyed not only the beauties of the evening sail along the Massachusetts coast but a never-to-be-forgotten view of the picturesque Kennebec River, with its miles of towering hills and cliffs. Passing at daylight in by the famous Seguin and Pond Island Lights, by Fort Popham and its long beach, hotels, summer cottages, and government life-saving station, thence up the river and by the great ship-building city of Bath, with its long line of shipyards, filled with craft of all kinds from the mammoth government warship to mercantile steamers, ships and barges, we then come to our great industry, the scores of ice-houses, with their long and towering white walls, filled with a million tons of frozen water, much of which may be seen gliding aboard the many vessels being loaded for the Southern cities to cool the heated fruits of summer. Many visitors place the beauties of our river at the head of all others in point of magnificent scenery and interesting farm and industrial scenes.

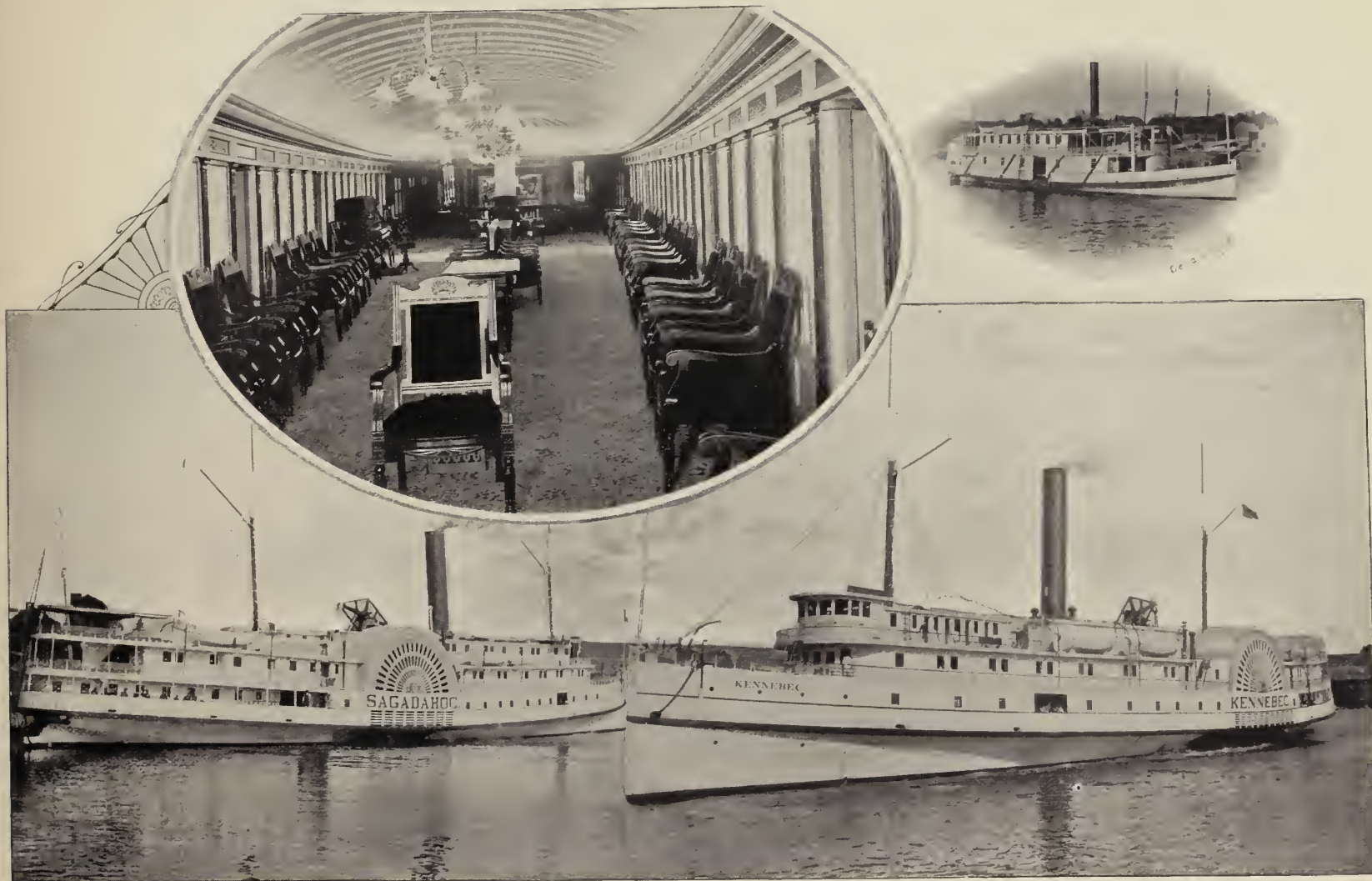
Arriving at Gardiner, the small steamer "Della Collins" receives passengers and freight for the up-river cities of Hallowell and Augusta while stage and private teams carry many into the surrounding country.

Returning to Boston, the steamer leaves here at 3.30 p. m., and arrives at 5 a. m. the following morning. Thus one may leave Boston at night, come to Gardiner, see its beauties, visit the Soldiers' Home, or our capital city of Augusta, and return with but one day away from the city. What better one day's outing can be had by those who toil in the heat of the great city.

Summer Excursions to the Islands.

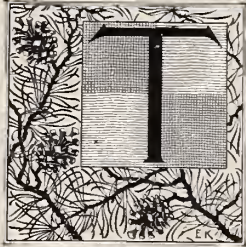


FOR the pleasure of our citizens, as well as the thousands of visitors to our vicinity, we are placed within a few hours' sail of the islands and Boothbay Harbor, the now acknowledged ideal summer home and pleasure resort, by the running of the fast and popular steamer "Islander." Leaving here at 7 a. m. daily, she runs to Boothbay, stopping at all points, and, after allowing several hours among the cool breezes, starts on her return trip, making a delightful run along the picturesque Kennebec and among the several islands, dotted with their many cottages and hotels, arriving at Gardiner in the early evening. A more delightful day's outing would be hard to picture. Steamers "Gardiner" and "Lizzie Snow" form a daily line to Bath and intermediate points down the river, as well as up to the cities of Hallowell and Augusta. (See page 32.)



STEAMERS OF THE BOSTON AND KENNEBEC STEAMBOAT CO.

Our Railroad Facilities.



To be able to say that Gardiner is on the main line of the Maine Central Railroad is an assurance that we are specially favored with railroad connections.

We are at the west end of its double track to Augusta, and with twenty-six passenger trains daily passing through our city, one has no long waits when desiring to leave either East or West. At its freightyards, which have a capacity of many hundred cars, may at any time be found cars from and for all parts of the land. A special shifting engine keeps the main line free, and places cars at the convenience of shippers without delay.

Express passenger trains make the run to and from Boston in about five and one-half hours, while freight loaded at noon arrives early the following morning.

During the vacation season low excursion fares are made to all summer resorts and the islands. Close connection is made here with the Kennebec Central for the Soldiers' Home; also with steamers for Boston and the islands.

The Kennebec Central Railroad.

This, "our baby railroad," connects Gardiner with the Eastern Branch National Home for D. V. S., and in its five years of existence has never had an accident or a car off the track. While it is but a twenty-four inch gauge, and has many steep grades and short curves on its five miles of distance, it safely lands its passengers from one end to the other in less than twenty minutes. Regular trains leave at stated hours, morning and afternoon; also specials to accommodate the many excursions that come by rail and steamer during the summer season.

To enjoy a ride over this unique road is well worth at least one visit, and when are added the beauties and interesting surroundings of the National Home, with its 2,000 inmates and famous military band and orchestra, no regret should ever be heard spoken.

The Gardiner, Hallowell, and Augusta Electric Railroad.

This popular railroad runs from Depot Square to Augusta, using Main Street and the River Avenues to and through Hallowell, and for a picturesque ride is not surpassed in the state. Cars run every half hour and make the distance of seven miles in forty minutes, affording the passengers many views of our ice and lumber industries, including the famous sorting boom of the Kennebec Log Driving Co., at Hallowell, and its storage boom at Brown's Island. It also passes directly by the State House and the residence of the late James G. Blaine, and in full view of the Maine State Insane Hospital, also the U. S. Arsenal.



KENNEBEC CENTRAL RAILROAD STATION AT SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Soldiers' Home.



IVE miles from Gardiner, and reached by the Kennebec Central Railroad, is the beautiful Eastern Branch, National Home, D. V. S. It is here that a grateful country takes care of its honorably discharged soldiers. The Home is a noble beneficence to the maimed and destitute defenders of our country. Since its establishment millions of dollars have been appropriated for its maintenance by a loyal people. Since the War of the Rebellion closed it would seem that the number of men requiring aid from such an institution would diminish. But, on the contrary, the applications have been continually upon the increase, so that there are now about 2,400 receiving the benefits of the Home.

The property comprising the Home was originally a summer resort known as Togus Spring. The whole purchase by the government consisted of 1,400 acres.

Since the Home was first established every means of recreation and enjoyment have been furnished the inmates. The sources of amusement are a theatre, the largest east of Boston in point of stage room, and during the winter lectures and various other entertainments are provided. There are also billiard tables, checkers, dominoes, a bowling alley, etc. A fine chapel furnishes opportunity for religious services for both Catholic and Protestant worship.

As a place for political science in all its branches, and social science in all its ologies, the Soldiers' Home is headquarters. The great majority of the men are close students of the news of the day and interested observers of the signs of the times, and most of them can entertain you with as good a resume of what is going on in the world as you can get anywhere. The number of inmates has never been so large as at present. Two thousand men is quite an army to feed, and the chief cook, with his ten assistants, is kept steadily at work to keep them supplied. To give an idea of the quantity of eatables consumed, the cook tells us that it takes 250 gallons of soup for a dinner, 1,300 pounds of roast beef, and 1,100 pounds of fresh fish for the Friday dinner. Five bushels of dry beans are required to furnish the Sunday and Wednesday breakfasts. It requires 3 tons of butter to supply the table for a month, 4 tons of sugar, and 4,000 pounds of coffee. Over 7 barrels of flour are used each day in making bread alone, and it takes nearly 5,000 tons of coal to heat the buildings and for other purposes.

The National Home Band, under the leadership of Prof. B. W. Thieme, furnishes daily indoor concerts during the winter months, and in the summer open-air concerts are given every afternoon, to which the public are cordially invited, and on pleasant days hundreds of our citizens avail themselves of the opportunity to hear the fine music discoursed by this excellent musical organization. Access to the grounds of the Home is easy by the Kennebec Central Railroad, and they are also within pleasant driving distance. Visitors to the Home are always welcome and the courteous officials take pleasure in displaying the beauties of the place to all those interested.

Decoration Day is always observed at the Home by solemn and impressive memorial services under the auspices of Cutler Post, G. A. R. The flag is suspended at half mast, minute guns are fired, and a line formed of the living defenders of a nation's honor, under command of the Governor, proceeds to the hallowed ground of the patriot dead, where an address is pronounced and the loveliest floral offerings of spring are profusely strewed over the graves of those whose memory is so revered by loyal and grateful millions.



OPERA HOUSE.



HOSPITAL.



EASTERN
BRANCH
NATIONAL
HOME
D/S





EASTERN
BRANCH
NATIONAL
HOME
D.V.S.



VIEW ON WATER STREET, BETWEEN DAMS NOS. 1 AND 2.

Incidental but Important.

LOCATED about and between Dams Nos. 1 and 2 are several manufacturing companies that, by reason of not being within water-power convenience, or with a view to using waste fuel from their wood-work, have equipped their mills with steam power, from which is also furnished steam for heat, dry kilns, and other purposes. It is here that are found the hives of industry that long ago gave to Gardiner the well-earned name of the busy city of Maine.

Substantially built of brick and wood, these works compare well with any in our state, and from them came the sturdy mechanics that are building up our homes and good citizenship. But with all we have there is room for more, and new-comers are always welcome, and given a place in keeping with their wants.



Free Baptist Church.



Methodist Church.



Congregational Church.



First Baptist Church.

The Churches of Gardiner.



THE earliest settlers of Gardiner held to the Episcopal form of worship, but Puritanism soon changed the religious trend of the public mind, which time has so variously modified, so that at the present time there are eleven distinct societies maintaining regular services in the city.

St. Ann's Episcopal Church was established by Dr. Gardiner, in 1771. The name was changed, for legal reasons, to Christ's Church in 1818. The present church edifice was built in 1819, the corner-stone being laid in May of that year. The building has been recently repaired and is one of the most attractive edifices in the state, as the accompanying illustration will show.

The Congregational Church was organized in July, 1835, and a church edifice erected soon after. This has been remodeled and thoroughly repaired and, at present, is one of the most commodious and beautiful churches in the city. It has about four hundred sittings in the audience room, and a large vestry, with parlor and kitchen connected with it, in the basement.

Methodism was first preached in Gardiner in the summer of 1800. Services were held by the Methodist Church in what is known as the "Yellow Meeting-House," built by Richard Clay, from 1822 to 1828, when the society moved in their new church, which was dedicated the same year. This building, repaired and remodeled, is the present Methodist Church edifice. This church has a large membership and is in a prosperous condition.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1843. Their present beautiful edifice was erected in 1888, at a cost of \$10,000. A parsonage has since been built by the society. Services are regularly held by a settled pastor.

The Free Baptist Church was organized in 1826, and reorganized in 1836. Their meeting-house, at the corner of Summer and Winter Streets, which was built in 1846, has been recently remodeled and is now a very fine structure. The society is in a prosperous condition.

The Universalist Church was permanently organized April 29, 1840. The church edifice was erected in 1842, and dedicated February 1, 1843. A vestry was built in 1877. The church is well patronized and services regularly held.

The Church of the Disciples was organized in 1850. Meetings were held in the Clay Meeting-House, at the junction of Water Street and Highland Avenue, and are still continued there. The society is small but devoted. Another church of this belief has been recently established at South Gardiner, and a small chapel built, where they hold services.

The Advent Church of Gardiner was organized in 1891. They hold their services in a school-house on North Street.

The Catholic Church building was erected in 1858, and dedicated in 1863. The church is in a flourishing condition, having seating room for five hundred people.

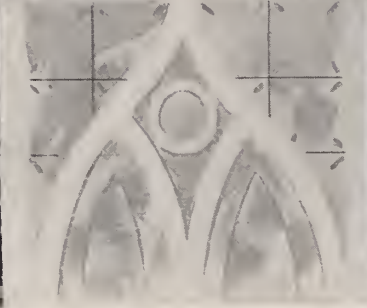
The Congregational Church at South Gardiner was organized in 1883. Their house of worship was enlarged and repaired in 1889, and now presents an inviting appearance. The attendance is large and harmony prevails among the membership.



St. Josephs
CATHOLIC
Church.



Universalist
Church.



Episcopal
Church.



GARDINER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Our Banks.

GARDINER affords banking facilities, not only for its own inhabitants, but also for those of Farmingdale, Randolph, and other outlying towns. It contains three National Banks and a Trust Company with an aggregate capital of \$300,000. Their names and officers are as follows: Gardiner National Bank: President, I. J. Carr; Cashier, A. C. Harlow. Merchants National Bank: President, David Dennis; Cashier, Henry Farrington. Oakland National Bank: President, Joshua Gray; Cashier, N. C. Barstow. Maine Trust and Banking Company: President, Weston Lewis; Cashier, J. W. Dana.

These are all reliable and flourishing institutions, affording ample accommodations in matters of exchanges and discounts, and paying dividends of from six to ten per cent. per annum.

In addition to the above is the Gardiner Savings Institution, one of the oldest and most substantial savings banks in the state. It was chartered and commenced business in 1834 and has continued without interruption to the present time. During this period of more than sixty years it has never passed a dividend. It owns and occupies a handsome building on Water Street, a cut of which is shown herewith. The number of its depositors is now about six thousand and its deposits are in excess of \$2,250,000.00. Its Board of Trustees and other officers are as follows: President, I. J. Carr; Treasurer, H. S. Webster; Trustees, I. J. Carr, W. W. Bradstreet, S. N. Maxcy, David Dennis, Weston Lewis, J. C. Atkins, G. L. Rogers.

The Public Schools of Gardiner.



VERY little is known of the introduction of any system of public education in Gardiner, the records furnishing but slight information upon the subject. Private schools were early established in the history of the town, when it was a part of Pittston. These schools were attended only by pupils whose parents were able to pay tuition.

Free public schools were established about 1784. There is evidence that the expenditure of public money for free education was at first strongly opposed by the early settlers, for, in 1783, the town voted "not to pay any schooling." May 16, 1791, the town voted "to raise £80 for schooling to hire a person to keep school and preach nine months."

The first school-house in Gardiner was a rude wooden building, without laths, plaster, or paint, situated above the original stone grist mill that stood at the corner of Water and Bridge Streets. When Gardiner was incorporated, in 1803, there was only one public school-house within the present city limits. This building was burned in 1812, and during the following year another was built on the lot now occupied by the Lincoln Avenue school-house. When Gardiner was incorporated as a city there were eight school districts. Only two had any approach to a graded system. In 1861 an order was passed by the City Council consolidating the districts, abolishing agents, and putting the entire management of the schools in the hands of the school committee.

The high school was established in 1851. It was an outgrowth of the Gardiner Lyceum, established by Hon. R. H. Gardiner in 1822. In 1851 the building was transferred to the city, and the free High School occupied it until the fall of 1870, when it was burned. In 1871 the present high school building, which is shown in the accompanying illustration, was erected at a cost of \$21,000, and dedicated to the use of the school with appropriate ceremonies. This school has now a corps of four teachers, all graduates of colleges, and three courses of study, viz.: English, classical, and collegiate. The school ranks high among the public high schools of the state, and furnishes facilities for procuring a suitable fit for any of our colleges and universities.

The common schools comprise three grades, primary, intermediate, and grammar. There are three grammar, four intermediate, and five primary schools in the city, also three rural or mixed schools. The school buildings are modern, commodious, and well furnished. Experienced teachers are employed, and free text-books furnished in all schools. Liberal appropriations are made each year for educational purposes. The citizens of Gardiner are justly proud of their public schools.



CHEMICAL CLASS, LABORATORY OF HIGH SCHOOL.



THE GARDINER HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.



· HIGHLAND AVE · GRAMMAR ·



· NEW MILLS · INTERMEDIATE ·



· CENTRAL ST. · GRAMMAR ·

SCHOOL
BUILDINGS
City of Gardiner,
MAINE

Secret Orders.



GRAND ARMY HALL.



ARDINER has a large number of secret organizations. The oldest is Herman Lodge, No. 32, F. and A. M., chartered January 23, 1820. This body has kept up its organization since it was chartered, but did no work during the anti-Masonry days. It now has about 350 members, and a fund of nearly \$3,000. Maine Commandery, K. T., No. 1, organized 1821; Lebanon Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, No. 18, organized in 1865, and Adoniram Council, No. 12, organized 1867. These Masonic bodies are all prosperous. The Odd Fellows have Gardiner Lodge, No. 9; Evergreen Encampment, No. 45, and Canton Evergreen, No. 12, all doing good work. The Grand Army of the Republic have Heath Post, No. 6, and Heath Corps, No. 2. The post own their building, which is shown in the accompanying engraving. It was organized in November, 1867, and has enrolled among its members nearly all of our citizens who did service in the war of the Rebellion, and were honorably discharged. It has rendered assistance to many worthy comrades, and with its colleague, the Relief Corp. has a well-earned fame for deeds of charity. Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 9, is a live body of men. There are several beneficiary organizations, among them Dirigo, No. 1, A. O. U. W.; Nahumkeag, No. 15, I. O. R. M.; Robert Emmet, No. 7,873, A. O. Forresters; Kennebec, No. 266, U. O. G. Cross; Cobbossee Colony, U. O. Pilgrim Fathers, and Danforth, No. 179, N. E. Order of Protection. Most of these organizations have a large membership, and indicate the enterprise and thrift of the citizens of Gardiner, and offer strong inducements to any one who intends to change his place of residence to locate in this city and share in its benefits.

The Water Power of Gardiner.



NOTHING which concerns the history of a town is more interesting than an analysis of the causes which have determined its development. For a complete analysis of this sort we should have to go back to the Ice Age, to study geology and to find the reasons for the physical qualities of the place we wish to know about; for physical qualities are at the bottom of material development, political characteristics, and social progress. A people is what it is, because of the conditions which have aided or hindered it in the attainment of its desires, and these conditions depend, finally, on physical peculiarities.

If we look at the map of the United States, nothing will impress us more than the varied arrangement of the river systems in different parts of the country. In the West and South the systems are of the simplest type; they drain great areas; the smaller streams converge to the principal arteries by easy lines, with many confluent branches; hardly a lake or pond is found to vary the simplicity of the arrangement. In the North and East, on the contrary, the systems are complex; lakes and ponds are found everywhere; hardly a stream reaches its destination without interruption by pond or lake, each of which indicates a change of level and serves as a storage basin. Even on such a superficial glance as this, we can see that the North and East furnish the essentials of good water-power, in rivers with considerable fall, and storage basins to equalize their flow.

Turning to the map of Maine, we can well believe in the truth of the old saying that every part of the state is accessible by water. It would be hard to find, anywhere, a greater number of lakes or ponds, in the same area, or a distribution of them more favorable for the equalization of the water flow, from highland to ocean. We live in a state of water powers, and are set apart, by Nature, as manufacturers.

It is not likely that the early settlers paid much attention to water-powers, except as impediments to navigation. Our ponds, rivers, and streams had their first importance as water-ways; falls and rapids interrupted the journeys of the pioneers, inviting delay or compelling reshipment of goods, so that the first settlements were determined, in many cases, by the existence of these interruptions. They followed the requirements of commerce, springing up where the necessities of collection or distribution of goods demanded. In this view the site of the present city of Gardiner was of great commercial importance. The Cobbossee Stream, draining 300 square miles of back country, and fed by thirty-one ponds, afforded facilities for the collection of produce and the distribution of goods, while the Kennebec put the place in communication with the outside world. Gardiner was primarily, therefore, a commercial outpost.

But a water-fall of 130 feet, situated directly on tide water, could not long remain idle, or be regarded simply as a difficult carrying place: demand invited supply, and a grist mill was soon built to meet the wants of the farmers. The career of Gardiner, as a manufacturing town, dates from the building of this mill.

The development of the power, once begun, was prosecuted vigorously, and the permanent character of the work done by the original proprietors testifies to their faith in the future of the town. It would be beyond the scope of this article to trace this development, step by step; it will suffice to say that the present complete system of eight stone dams was finished early in the present century. One is impressed with wonder, in looking at these dams, that such work should have been undertaken at such an early day; but a glance at the conditions

prevailing previous to the year 1840 will explain why it was done, and how we came to have one of the best developed water-powers in the state. In those days steam engineering was in its infancy; there were no railroads—at least in this part of the country—and the field in which manufacturing could be profitably carried on was very limited; it was hard to find a combination of cheap power with economical means of transportation, and such a combination as existed at Gardiner was almost unique. The Cobbossee has a drainage area, as we have said, of about 300 square miles, and is fed by thirty-one ponds, distributed throughout its system so as to be directly available for principal and subsidiary reservoirs, while at the end of its course to the Kennebec, and within a mile of navigable tide water, it has a fall of 130 feet, yielding 4,000 horse power.

This combination of advantages must have been most convincing, and we sympathize with the high hopes with which the building of the dams was undertaken. There is little doubt that the sanguine foresight which projected the work would have been justified by the result, if the introduction of railroads had not brought about a re-adjustment of all economical conditions. But railroads came, and with their coming Gardiner lost, for the moment, something of its advantages; the development of the water-power did not attract the class of manufacturing that was expected, and much of the capital invested seemed to have been thrown away.

But if cotton mills did not come here there was a steady and healthy development of manufacturing; saw mills, flour mills, tanneries, woolen mills, and machine shops were built, from time to time, on the three lower dams, and on dam No. 7 a paper mill, the pioneer of the present great paper-making establishments. Even dam No. 8 was utilized, by several industries that have long since passed away. Thus it turned out that the town flourished on the firm basis of a multiplicity of manufacturing interests; small industries grew to be large ones, new ones came in and were developed, and still the water-power is not fully used. The growth that has been seen in the last fifty years is encouraging for the future, for it has been the best sort of growth,—a natural growth from within, springing from the advantages of the place and developed by the skill and courage of its inhabitants. Our citizens may well be proud of such progress, for it has been due to the high qualities of sturdy New England character, and is a reflection of the worth of our republican system. Another fifty years will bring great changes and, with equal perseverance, a corresponding advance; the faith which laid the foundations of Gardiner's future prosperity, by building the eight stone dams, will be fully justified in the outcome.

The 130 foot fall of our water-power is divided as follows:

Dam No. 1	has a fall of	20.00	feet,	supplying	a nominal	power of	about	640	H. P.	(See page 70.)
“ “ 2	“ “ “ “	12.50	“	“	“	“	“	400	H. P.	(See page 71.)
“ “ 3	“ “ “ “	16.50	“	“	“	“	“	528	H. P.	(See page 72.)
“ “ 4	“ “ “ “	15.90	“	“	“	“	“	508	H. P.	(See page 73.)
“ “ 5	“ “ “ “	16.90	“	“	“	“	“	540	H. P.	(See page 74.)
“ “ 6	“ “ “ “	17.51	“	“	“	“	“	560	H. P.	(See page 75.)
“ “ 7	“ “ “ “	19.416	“	“	“	“	“	621	H. P.	(See page 76.)
“ “ 8	“ “ “ “	11.274	“	“	“	“	“	360	H. P.	(See page 77.)

Total, 4,157 Horse Power.



DAM NO. 1, OWNED BY THE GARDINER REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION—FALL 20 FEET. See Page 99.



DAM NO. 2, OWNED BY JOSHUA GRAY—FALL. 12.50 FEET. See Page 99.



DAM NO. 3, OWNED BY THE GARDINER REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION.—FALL 16.50 FEET. See Page 99.



DAM NO. 4, OWNED BY THE HOLLINGSWORTH & WHITNEY CO.—FALL 15.90 FEET. See Page 35.



DAM NO. 5, OWNED BY THE HOLLINGSWORTH & WHITNEY CO.—FALL 16.90 FEET. See Page 35



DAM NO. 6, OWNED BY THE S. D. WARREN & CO. PAPER CO.—FALL 17.51 FEET. See Page 35.



DAM NO. 7, OWNED BY S. D. WARREN & CO. PAPER CO.—FALL 19,416 FEET. See Page 35.



DAM NO. 8, OWNED BY THE GARDINER WATER CO.—FALL 11.274 FEET. See Page 88.



AN UNUSUAL WINTER SCENE BELOW DAM NO. 1.



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Public Library Building

Is the property of the Gardiner Library Association. This organization was formed February 14, 1881, for the purpose of raising money by a fair, and by subscriptions, for the erection of a suitable building for the accommodation of the Public Library. It was expected that the building would not cost over \$9,000, but its actual cost to the present time has, probably, been \$14,000 or \$15,000, exclusive of the lot on which it stands. The original lot extended eight feet to the rear of the building, and was given by William W. and Peter G. Bradstreet, who also contributed liberally towards the building fund. Since the death of the latter, his brother, William W. Bradstreet, has placed \$1,000 in the hands of trustees, the income of which is to be used forever for the support of a free reading-room in connection with the library. The same liberal donor, in 1892, deeded to the Association additional land to the south and west of the original lot, thus providing for an addition, already needed, to the library building.

The officers of the Gardiner Library Association, for 1895-6, are: President, A. C. Stilphen; Vice President, P. H. Winslow; Secretary and Treasurer, C. O. Wadsworth; Directors, Mrs. Laura E. Richards, Mrs. Lizzie Curtis, H. K. Morrell, E. W. Morrell, and O. B. Clason.

The Gardiner Public Library

Became the property of the city in 1871, as a donation from the Gardiner Mechanics Association. The City Council agreed to accept the gift, and to furnish a suitable room or rooms, to employ a librarian, and to appropriate annually such a sum as was allowed by law. Since that time the library has been controlled by the city. A few years later The Gardiner, Farmingdale and Pittston Library Association also turned over its library, comprising about the same number of volumes, to the city. The library now contains about 6,000 volumes and is increasing each year.

The Cobbossee Stream.



AMONG the many picturesque water-ways in which the State of Maine abounds, one that holds a place in the foremost rank, is the Cobbossee Stream. What feelings of pleasure and happy recollections of boyhood does the mention of the dear old stream awaken in the hearts of all loyal sons of Gardiner, wherever they may be, and how memory will picture to their eyes the favorite haunts of their youth!

Cobbossee Stream has its source in Cobbosseecontee Lake, or as it was called in olden times, Cobbossee Great Pond, a magnificent sheet of water about nine miles in length and two in width, the largest lake in Kennebec County. Though the stream is the direct outlet of Cobbosseecontee Lake, it really receives the waters of the entire lake system of the county, which comprisses some twenty lakes of various sizes. From the place where the stream takes its first plunge on leaving the laké, in the town of Manchester, to the point where it mingles its waters with those of the Kennebec River at Gardiner, its course covers a distance of twenty miles, with an aggregate fall of one hundred and eighty feet. In its last mile the stream rushes through a narrow gorge, leaping from eight dams, with a drop of one hundred and thirty feet, and turning the wheels of a score of mills and factories.

But aside from the industrial value of Cobbossee Stream, it affords to pleasure-seekers one of the most picturesque resorts to be found in Maine. It is easily accessible from any part of New England, and along its course are retreats without number, where one can find both rest and pleasure.

Six miles from Gardiner the stream receives the waters of Pleasant Pond, a pretty sheet of water, about five miles long and a half-mile in width. Scattered along the eastern shore, and nestling under the Richmond hills, is a colony of summer cottages, some of them being modestly called camps, and during the warm months many people visit this popular resort. There are fine facilities for boating, and the bass, pickerel, and perch, which swarm the waters, afford rare sport for fishermen.

Five miles farther up stream is a small pond called the Horseshoe, circular in shape, and perhaps a half-mile wide, and a few miles beyond is one of the prettiest ponds in the county, known as the Oxbow. It is a small pond, but its location among the hills, and the wealth of forest that surrounds it on all sides give to it a charm not enjoyed by many of its sister lakes.

The accompanying illustrations were very aptly chosen by the artist, and present to the beholder some of the prettiest spots along the stream. (See pages 81-86.)

For the convenience of parties wishing to visit Pleasant Pond, or any of the many beautiful points along the stream, a little steamer, the "Glenn," is in commission during the summer months, and can be chartered at reasonable rates. Boating on the stream is a favorite pastime for Gardiner young people. About thirty canoes are owned there, and nearly as many row-boats, and during the long summer evenings the dainty crafts, skimming along the quiet shores, present to the beholder a scene of rare beauty and animation.



LOOKING UP THE COBBOSSEE FROM WEST STREET BRIDGE, NEW MILLS. OFF FOR A DAY'S PLEASURE.



ONE OF THE FISHING POOLS ON THE COBOSSEE. LANDING A BASS. See Page 80.



BLACK BASS, PERCH, AND PICKEREL WATERS. See Page 80.



ON THE COBBOSSEE, NEAR PARKER'S RIPS. REACHED FROM GARDINER BY CANOE OR STEAMER. See Page 80.



PLEASANT POND
and
THOROUGHFARE
BRIDGE.

A GOOD PLACE FOR FISHING, AND THE ROADS THAT REACH THERE. See page 80.



...Potter's Mill Stream...



...At the Stock Farm...



...On the East Side of Pleasant Pond...



...Tacoma...
...Winnova...

NEAR THE FISHING GROUNDS OF COBBOSSEE STREAM. See Page 80.



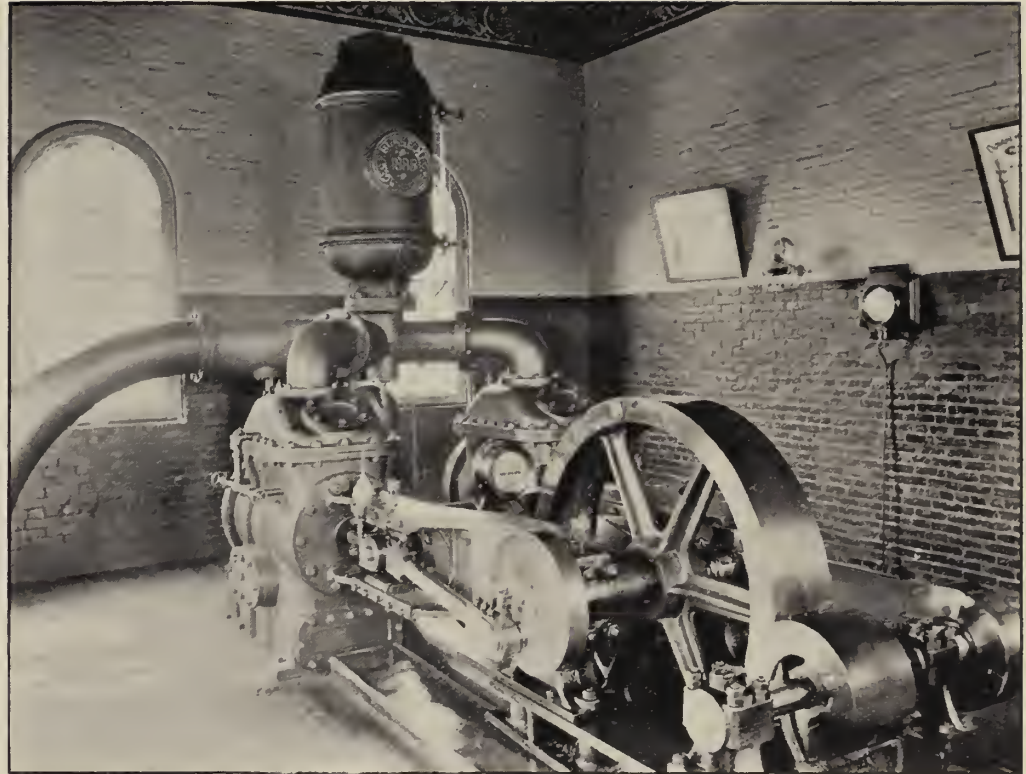
CITY FARM BUILDINGS ON WEST STREET.



THE GARDINER WATER CO.'S PUMPING STATION AND RESERVOIR.

Water Supply.

GARDINER is fortunate in its water supply, which is taken from the Cobbosseecontee River at a point above all the mills and factories, and where no sewerage contamination affects it. The water of this river is remarkably clear and pure, it being supplied by lakes some forty miles away, the famous Lake Maranacook at Readfield and Winthrop being one of them. In the year 1884 some gentlemen of this city conceived the idea of furnishing fire protection to the city, and obtained a charter from the Legislature. At that time there were only three cities in the state that had an adequate water supply, so we may be reckoned as one of the pioneers. Since then about fifty places in Maine have been supplied with water-works systems. This illustrates how readily our citizens have usually been to adopt improved methods in advance of other cities of its size. Another point that demonstrated this was that when the question of a contract for fire protection came before the city government, twenty-three out of its twenty-four members immediately voted for it. The water is pumped by water power to a large earth reservoir 230



feet above the Kennebec River and distributed through our city by means of cast-iron pipes of ample size. Since the works were built no fire has ever been allowed to get beyond the building where it originated. The pumping station is a model of neatness, and visitors to our city are always welcome to examine it or to take a drive to the reservoir, where a most charming view of our beautiful city can be obtained.



APPLE ORCHARD IN BLOSSOM AT "THE OAKLANDS." See Page 91.



ROLLING-DAM BROOK.

The Oaklands.



HIS estate is one of the finest in the state. Hon. J. G. Blaine, soon after his return from his European tour, said: "Take it all in all, it was one of the finest homes I ever saw." The house was built of Hallowell granite, in 1836, and is one of the most tasteful, with its ample lawns in front, to be seen as the traveler passes up or down the Kennebec. Mr. Downing, probably as competent a judge as could be found, in his "Landscape Gardening and Rural Architecture," says: "In Maine, the most remarkable seat, as respects landscape gardening and architecture, is that of Mr. Gardiner, of Gardiner." It is the pride of our citizens, and is an object of interest to every one who visits our city.

There is a mile or more of graveled roads through it, kept up at the proprietor's expense, and he generously allows every one to use them at all times. The Oaklands serve as a splendid park for Gardiner, and our citizens have the full use of it free of expense. The drive through these grounds from early spring to late autumn is always lovely, and the views of Randolph, Pittston, Chelsea, and Gardiner, and of the Kennebec, to be seen from the summit of Mt. Tom is one enjoyable to be looked at and long to be remembered, and a stroll through its noble woods, or a drive through any of the many enchanting wood roads, some of which are along the banks of the romantic Rolling-Dam Brook, is always delightful. One buried in the unbrageous canopy of these dear old woods cannot realize that he is only a mile or two from the noise and bustle of our go-ahead city. The owners of the Oaklands have always been famed for their love of nature, and Gardiner owes them a debt of gratitude that they have left so much of their land still clothed with the natural forests. Long may they remain a glory to our city, and a source of pleasure and health to all who may choose to wander in these haunts of nature.

Our illustration of the mansion was taken from the south, and from this side is seen the beautiful view of the Kennebec River. The interior view shows the olden-time style finish and furniture, with a portrait of Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, the original owner of this tract. Mr. Gardiner came here in 1754. (See Pages 92-93.)

The estate comprises about 400 acres, nearly two-thirds of which is in its primitive state. The apple orchard (see page 90) contains about 800 trees, and upwards of 2,000 bushels are annually harvested.



THE OAKLANDS MANSION. See Page 91.



INTERIOR THE OAKLANDS MANSION. See Page 97.



BEACH STREET, LOOKING TOWARDS WASHINGTON.



BRUNSWICK AVENUE AND WASHINGTON STREET, FROM THE COMMON.



RIVER AVENUE, LOOKING UP FROM ROLLING-DAM HILL.



MAIN AVENUE, LOOKING UP FROM NEAR BRIDGE STREET.



DRAW OF GARDINER AND RANDOLPH BRIDGE.

Locations for New Industries.

Dam No. 1. (See Page 70.)



DAM No. 1 is situated immediately in the centre of the business community, being within 100 feet of the principal business (Water) street. It is substantially built of stone and has always been occupied by a diversity of manufactories. It has a large lumber mill, machine shop and foundry, three sash, door, and blind factories, furniture factory, electrical supply works, and the power for the newspapers published in the city is furnished here. It has the greatest head of any dam in the city, 20 feet, and has some 650 H. P., 150 of which is still available for other uses. On account of its nearness to the railroad and steamboats, it is an exceedingly desirable location for any small industry. The old historic flour and grist mill, located upon this property, is at present unoccupied. The large fire of 1882 swept over this dam, since which time its manufactories have been rebuilt in a most thorough and substantial manner.

Dam No. 2. (See Page 71.)

THIS dam is owned by Joshua Gray, and is occupied by Joshua Gray & Sons' lumber mills, The Oakland Manufacturing Co.'s wood-working mills, The Gardiner Woolen Co., and Bartlett & Dennis' grist mill. (See page 15.) The dam supplies about 400 H. P., which is about all in use, there being one site suitable for an industry requiring small power, and no yard room, such as a shoe factory or like work. A steam plant of 200 H. P. is located at this point which supplies steam to the various mills for dry-kilns, dyeing vats, steam feed, heating, &c., &c., with a surplus that can be had at a low rate for other industries. The logs for the mills here, as well as those above, are brought up over Dam No. 1 on rail cars with an incline track running down into the water below the dam, the logs being floated on to the car, and hauled by chain attached to power at the top of the incline, and then let down into the water above.

Dam No. 3. (See Page 72.)

DAM No. 3 is occupied by a lumber mill, excelsior, mattress, and bed-slat factory, spring and axle works, and axe factory. This dam is finely built of stone, and has some 530 horse power; the water is taken by a substantial canal to the mills below. It has some three acres of level land immediately below it, that is admirably adapted for a large industry like a cotton, woolen mill, or similar uses, and, from its location, it is entirely free from freshets or back water. None of the power on this dam is under lease, and is all available for any parties desirous of locating an industry in this city. Some sixty years ago one of the largest forges in this state was located upon this dam, and forged some of the heaviest shafting that was ever used in the country at that time. Many of our oldest citizens distinctly remember the large charcoal ovens located upon this property, back in the early days of our city, and recollect how the dam and surrounding hills were illuminated at night by these fires. One of the first lumber mills in this city was also located upon this dam, and in transporting the logs from the Kennebec river, and the manufactured lumber back to the river for shipment, immense wheels some twelve feet in diameter, drawn by oxen, were used, the logs and lumber being suspended under the axle, and it was then a common occurrence for daring boys to stand on the rim and, clinging to the spokes, to revolve with these large wheels while in motion.

Pukwana Club Rooms





SNAP SHOTS, BY OUR AMATEURS.



AFTER THE FIRE, APRIL 25, 1860.

Fire Department of Gardiner.



It was away back in the thirties that Gardiner received its first fire engine, and many of our older citizens, now living, could give a graphic account of the many deeds of valor displayed during those days of crude hand-tub and leather-bucket fire brigade. Then each fireman kept a bucket at home, and at the first cry of fire it was taken and a run made for the scene of conflagration.

The town always turned out (old and young), and many would be the words of advice offered to the engineers, while arguments were going on at all points, to show the wisdom of these men of superior judgment. Who of our older citizens does not remember the fires of those days and the great excitement that prevailed, with the many ludicrous incidents attending them? Well does the writer remember the fire of 1860, when on coming to Bridge Street we met a citizen of usually cool judgment with a large mirror in his arms, who when arriving at the foot of Spring Street carefully laid it down, glass side up, and returned for other articles, to be saved in like manner, while another man was observed to carry an armful of empty bottles to a place of safety. These, and other ridiculous occurrences, were the usual events at fires in those days.

Among the olden time engines of the Gardiner department was the Patent, Rough and Ready, North End, Protector, Fire King, and Washington. The Fire King (a Hunniman tub) was, in its day, the pride of Gardiner, and to belong to that company was considered a great honor, and the boys all looked forward to the time when they could run with the machine.

During those times Gardiner suffered from several disastrous fires which swept away the industries on Dam No. 1. The first occurred in 1844 and burned over a large tract, including the many mills and other buildings.

On the night of the 25th of April, 1860, at about 10 o'clock, a fire started in one of the mills near the south end of the dam, and spread so rapidly that in less than an hour all the buildings on and about the dam were in flames, and before midnight upwards of forty buildings were destroyed, causing a great loss and much suffering among many of those left without home and labor. (See page 102.)

Again, on the 14th of August, 1882, at about 7 P. M., a fire was discovered in the mill of Moore, Brown & Co., and the city being still hampered with inadequate fire service, another conflagration spread across the bridge, thence over Bridge Street to High and Spring, destroying in a short time mills, shops, and dwellings to the number of sixty or more.

Let us look at Gardiner's department of to-day. On pages 104 and 105 will be found illustrations of our two steamers, Cobbossee and City of Gardiner, the Continental hook and ladder truck, our hose reels and wagons, that are all well up to date and a credit to our city. They have good and well equipped houses, under the care of competent men, marshaled by a chief engineer and two assistants, to which is added six ward engineers, all men of good judgment and selected for their fire fighting qualities.

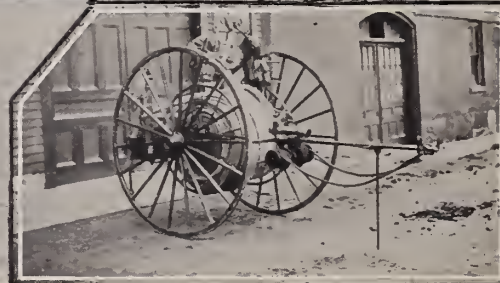
Connected with the fire department is one of the best water systems in the state, which has a gravity head of 250 feet on our business street, with hydrants of a sufficient number to drown out any fire that may catch in this part of the city. Hose attachments only are used at this point; as many as twelve streams having been concentrated at one point, with sufficient force to sweep the tallest buildings.

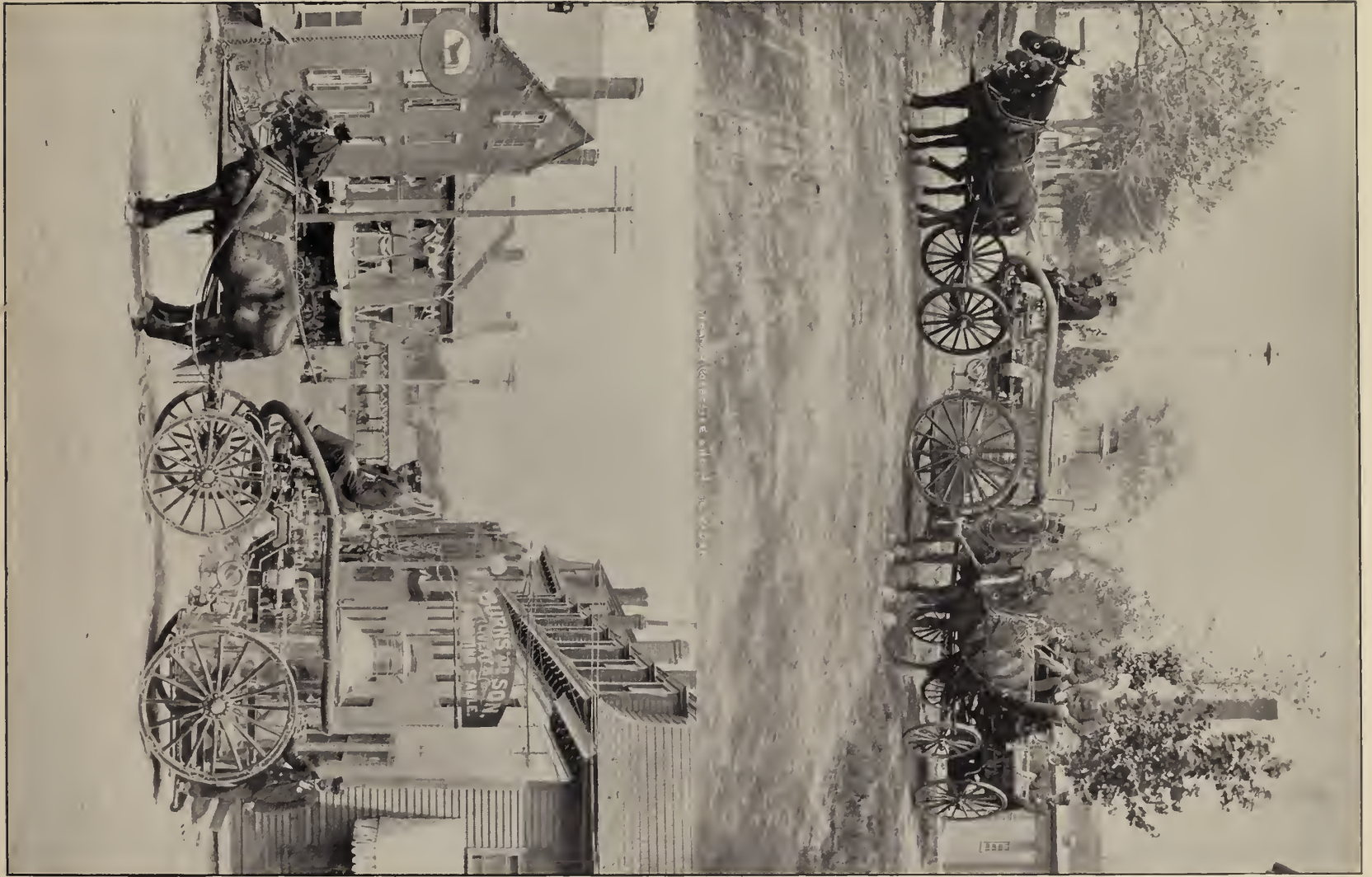
As it is said in our water supply article: "No fire has ever gone beyond the building in which it caught since this system was introduced."

For a fire-alarm we have a twelve inch steam whistle that has a range of the entire city; connected with this is a special long distance telephone service, for use of fire-alarms only.



Hook and Ladder Truck,
Hose Reels and Wagons
of the
GARDINER FIRE DEPT.







STEVENS' LANE, A PICTURESQUE SCENE IN RANDOLPH, OPPOSITE GARDINER.

Carnival Week.



EARLY in the year 1895 the question of a "Carnival" week for Gardiner was brought before the Board of Trade, and at once an interest was awakened throughout the city that soon worked up to enthusiasm, and under the guidance of the several committees, that were appointed by the Board, our city inaugurated, on the 20th day of May, one of the grandest week's entertainments ever undertaken in the state. Reeves' American Band, and orchestra, was engaged for the week, and a Board of Trade Fair was opened in the "Coliseum," Maine's largest fair building and hall, and to-day we feel proud of the venture and its great success, resulting in the Board of Trade becoming the owner of this great building, which in the future, we trust, is destined to hold many other great events.

While many cities have "Merchants' Week," with a view of drawing in trade from other towns, we made no extra trade inducements, but put the full week into a grand holiday, and from the thousands who favored us with their presence we have yet to hear a single complaint, while on the other hand Gardiner has established a record of royal entertainment.

The Carnival parade on Tuesday, May 21st, gave proof of the ability of our people to show the world of what we are capable of doing. Upwards of 100 floats, many of which would have done credit to large cities, were on parade, and witnessed by over 20,000 people that thronged the streets, lawns, and walks along the entire line of march.

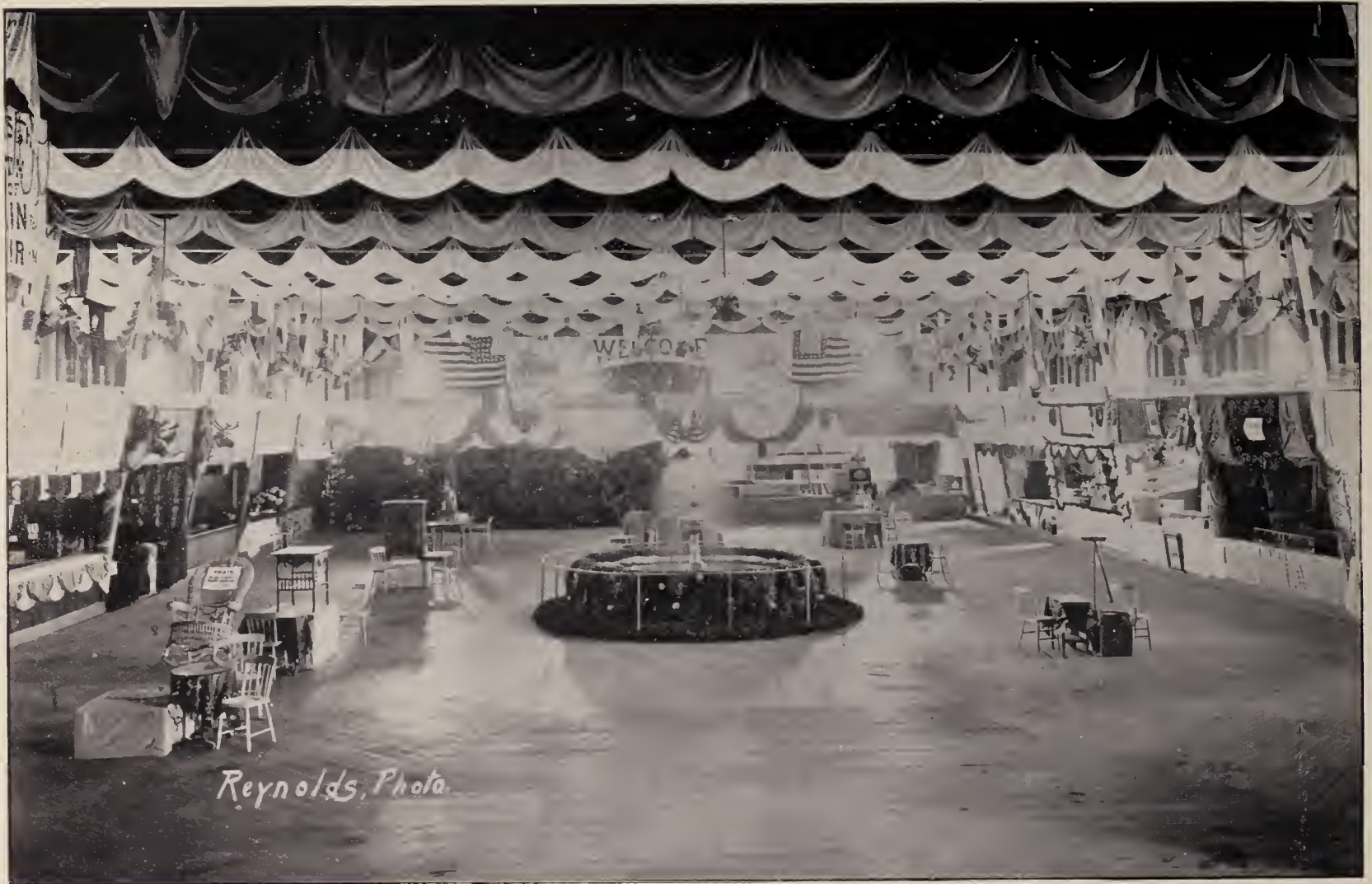
"Our Baby Congress," in the Coliseum, was the success of all such undertakings, showing 137 babies under two years of age. As a most fitting souvenir of the occasion, we were able, through the untiring labor and artistic skill of our artist, Mr. A. T. Reynolds, to present each little one with a copy of his masterpiece, the group photograph, as illustrated on page 109, a result, we believe, never before accomplished.

On page 108 will be found an interior view of the Coliseum as it was decorated for the occasion; a picture that will require a magnifier and much time in study to appreciate.

To Reeves' American Band, who furnished nine superbly arranged concerts during the Fair, is due much of the success, while the universal and untiring efforts of our citizens should not be overlooked in referring to the week's events.



RECEPTION ROOM OF OUR PHOTOGRAPHER AND ARTIST, A. T. REYNOLDS.



Reynolds, Photo.

DECORATIONS IN THE "COLISEUM," CARNIVAL WEEK, MAY 25-29, 1895. (See Page 109.)



Copyright 1895

Photo by Reynolds Gardner in

"OUR BABY CONGRESS," AT THE CARNIVAL FAIR, MAY 28, 1895. (See Page 108.)



CARNIVAL PARADE, PASSING UP BRUNSWICK AVENUE, MAY 26, 1895.



DR. SYLVESTER GARDINER,
Born 1767, Died 1786. Founder of our City.

Conclusion.

AFTER the play comes the epilogue; and although a panorama is not usually dignified with such an addendum, we cannot forbear speaking a few parting words to our audience from the space between the curtain and the footlights. We trust that you have enjoyed our entertainment. We trust, too, that you will all be present at our next exhibition. Just when it will take place, we cannot at present announce. That will depend upon the rapidity of our improvements. We shall not again claim your attention until we can show you larger and more numerous manufactories, better streets, loftier buildings, more elegant residences, prettier parks, and the other insignia which bespeak a city of fifteen or twenty instead of six thousand inhabitants. We hope to see all this with our own eyes; but, should it not occur until we are gathered to our graves—or our cinerary urns, as fashion may dictate—we will at least strive to bequeath such a spirit to our successors as will insure, sooner or later, the fulfillment of our desires.

Now nothing remains but to make our adieux; and that we may do it gracefully, we ask pardon of Thackeray's kind and genial spirit for taking liberties with his verse in order the better to adapt it to our present purpose, while we say

*“On life's wide scene we all have parts
That Fate ere long will bid us play;
Farewell! with honest, gentle hearts
A kindly greeting go away!”*





